## Panel Discussion - Fuels

**September 29, 2004** 

California Environmental Protection Agency



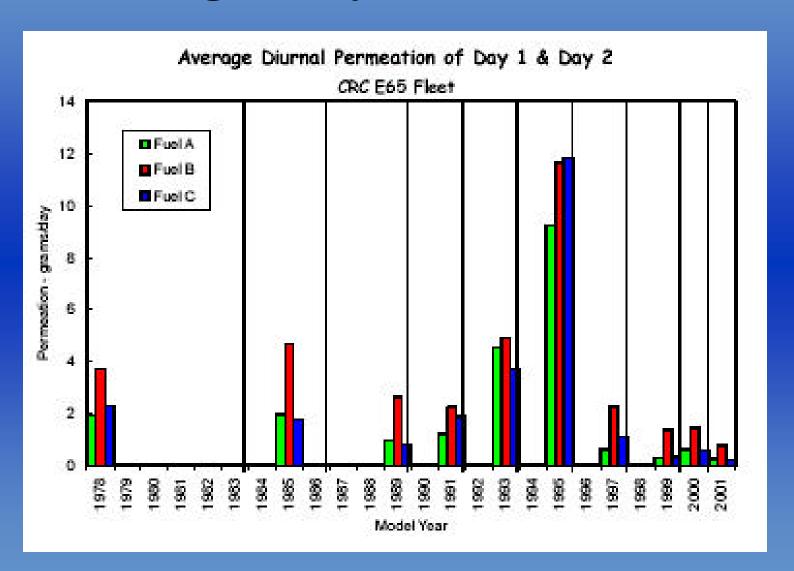
#### Panel Discussion

- Permeation Study
- Near Term
- → Long Term Issues
  - National Fuel Standards
  - Diesel
- Next Actions

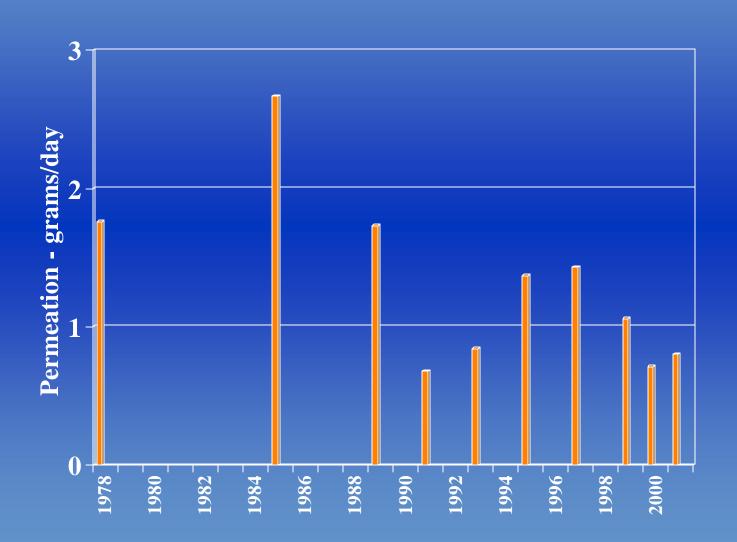
# **Permeation Study**

**Coordinating Research Council - E65** 

# Average 2-day Diurnal Test



# Difference of Fuel B and Average Fuel A and C Permeation Emissions



#### Test Results

- → Permeation increased from the MTBE fuel to the ethanol fuel on all 10 vehicles.
- → On average, ethanol emission increased permeation emissions compared to:
  - MTBE gasoline: 65%
  - Non-oxygenated gasoline: 45%
- → Permeation <u>increases</u>, on average, by 1.4 g/day from MTBE fuel to ethanol fuel, and <u>decreases</u>, on average, by 1.1 g/day from ethanol to non-oxygenates fuel

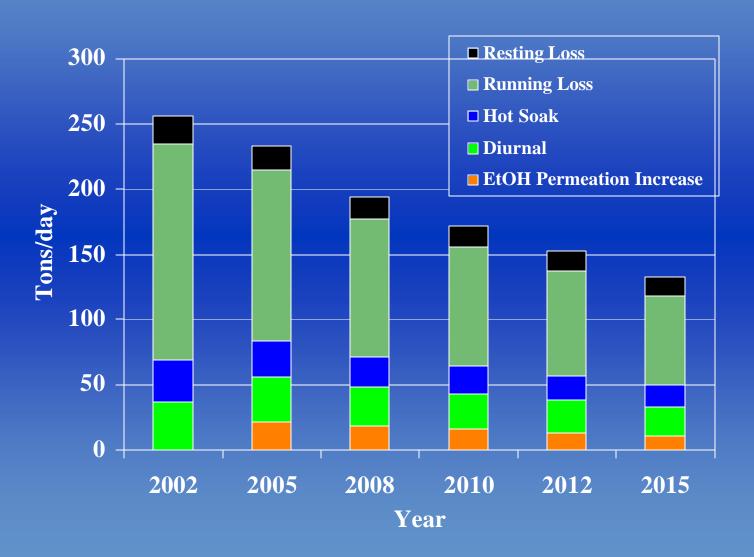
#### **Emissions**

- → CRC results do not directly provide the emissions impact of permeation
- → To calculate emissions need to consider:
  - Permeation data
  - Diurnal temperature profiles
  - Fleet composition
  - Vehicle activity data
- → Vehicle activity data and equipment temperatures must be integrated to provide an appropriate temporal and spatial distribution of emissions.

# Other Vehicle Studies

- → CRC E-65 study results consistent with other studies :
  - Toyota
  - GM

# Preliminary Estimate - Evaporative Emissions LDV (GVW < 3,750 lbs.), Statewide



# SCAB - Estimated Change in Emissions LDV (GVW < 3750 lbs.), 2005

| Property | Change*    | Emission Change, % |              | Emission Change, tpd |       |
|----------|------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------|
|          |            | NOx                | THC          | NOx                  | THC   |
| T50 (°F) | <b>-</b> 5 | -0.01              | -1.91        | 0                    | -1.8  |
| T90 (°F) | -5         | 0.05               | -0.53        | 0.1                  | -0.5  |
| RVP, psi | -0.1       | 0                  | -2.35        | 0                    | -1.8  |
| S, ppmw  | -5         | -0.82              | -0.44        | -1.13                | -0.43 |
| Oxy, wt% | -2         | -1.88              | 6.15         | -2.6                 | 3     |
|          | 0.7        | 1.77               | -1.08        | 2.4                  | -1    |
|          | 1.5        | 4.59               | <b>-</b> 2.3 | 6.3                  | -2.2  |

<sup>\*</sup> Minus (-) means reduction from the Flat Limits, all other properties at the Flat Limits

# Estimated Permeation Emissions from Other Sources - Statewide

- Other sources:
  - Portable Fuel containers ~ 7 tons
  - Small offroad Engines ~ 10 tons
  - Refueling equipment ~ 1 ton
- → Sources where data do not yet exist:
  - Offroad vehicles
  - Stationary & portable engines
  - Watercraft
  - Others?

# Other Near Term Issues

#### Other Near Term Issues

- Further reduction in emissions
  - Limited ability to meet more stringent fuel specifications due to concerns over impacts on price, supply, and cost effectiveness.
- → Predictive Model Update Calendar Year 2005
  - Data set availability?

## Other Near Term Issues

- → California Waiver Request
- → National Renewable Fuels Requirement

# What are the Desired Goals for National Fuel Standards

## Oil Industry

- Provide regulatory certainty,
- Increase fungibility and flexibility

## Auto Industry

Resolve technology needs: (Sulfur, fuel volatility)

#### **+** Environment

Preserve/enhance emission benefits

#### Oxygenates

Change from RFG mandate to renewable fuels specification

# Diesel - Ambient Air Quality Standard

- → New 8-hour ozone standard and new PM 2.5 standard will make NOx reductions more important in California throughout the nation
- → Reduction of diesel NOx emissions can be an important control strategy

# **Next Actions**

- Future meetings
- + Issue papers